NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1876.

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WASHINGTON.

IMPEACHMENT BEGUN. PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE-BELKNAP'S COUNSEL MAKE THE PLEA OF WANT OF JURISDICTION-A QUIET AND UNIMPOSING SCENE-THE EX-SECRE-

TARY APPARENTLY UNMOVED.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, April 17 .- There was a great effort to-day to invest the proceedings in the impeachment trial of ex-Secretary Belknap in the Senate with an air of dignity and solemnity, but not with standing the perfect arrangements and the well-studied formalities to be observed, there was nothing impressive or striking in the ceremonies. There was a full Senate to start with, and there was as large a crowd of visitors in attendance as the spacious galleries would hold. The day was particularly fine, and outside the Capitol on the lawns and terraces were thousands of children making merry with their Easter eggs-a custom nowhere so generally observed as in Washington. It was more like holiday than anything cise, and people would not look serious. Nobody seemed to think of the trial except as a diversion, and even the Senators did not appear to remember the disgrace to the Government and the country that followed the discovery of the Secre-

tary's crime.

The assembling of the court was set down for 12:30 o'clock. Two long tables, the same as used in the Johnson impeachment trial, were placed in the open space in front and to the right and left of the Clerk's desk, for the use of the managers on the part of the House and the defendant and his counsel. In the rear of the Senators' desks were placed chairs for the use of the members of the House. A committee was appointed to wait upon the Chief-Justice and ask his attendance for the purpose of administering the eath to such Senators as were not present at the first session of the court. A long delay followed, no business being transacted, and the Senators passed the time in whispered conversations or in reading and writing. The Chief-Justice finally attending, the formality of administering the oaths

At 1 o'clock ex-Senator Carpenter entered the chamber, clad as for a festival, in a wonderful display of shirt-bosom, white necktie, and swallow-tail coat. To the surprise of many he was followed by Gen. Belknap in person, whose presence occasioned a flutter of excitement. Following were Jeremiah Black and Montgomery Blair, who, with Mr. Carpenter, compose the counsel of the ex-Secretary. Mr. Carpenter and his client, arm in arm, went directly to the table assigned them to the right of the Clerk's desk and took seats. At the head of the table sat Mr. Carpenter. On his right was Mr. Black, and between the latter and Mr. Blair, who sat at the foot, was Gen. Belknap. Subsequently Mr. Carpenter, who is to be the leading counsel, took a position at the other end of the table. Mr. Belknap was dressed with his usual scrupulously good taste; a black body cost, buttoned, dark pantaloons, and light kid gloves He was self-conscious and pe feetly at ease, betray ing no more feeling or interest than his counsel or any Senator present. He toyed with the stationery on the table before him, and occasionally took up and assumed to read from the rules for the trial of impeachment. No change whatever was observed in him. He has lost the haggard look he wore for : week or more after his crime was made known, and he frequently conversed with Judge Black with some appearance of animation. Soon after the entrance of the ex-Secretary

the managers on the part of the House were announced, and entering the chamber they marched down the aisle and took seats at the other table. Soon afterward came the members of the House, preceded by the Speaker and other officers. They were received with the usual formality, and took the seats provided for them as far as possible. There were only about half the number of chairs required, and about a hundred members had to stand. The proceedings, however, were brief. The Sergeant-at-Aims, in obe dience to an old formality, approached the Clerk's desk as soon as order had been restored, and calling three times the name "Wm. W. Beiknap," commanded him to appear and answer the impeachment Thereupon Mr. Carpenter arose, with bristling hair and necktie, and made the expected plea-want of jurisdiction of the Senate.

The managers asked for time to consider the case and prepare a reply, which was granted, and then the Court adjourned until Wednesday. The members of the House straggled out of the chamber, the managers and counsel following, and the Senate resumed its legislative business. One or two of the managers shook hands with Gen. Belknap on his way out, but it was observed that none of the Setators spoke to him. His attendance in person excites a good deal of remark. He is not required to be present, and may as well be represented, as Presi deat Johnson was, by counsel. His lawyers, how ever, thought the effect would be good, and so will expect him to exhibit himself every day. Before going to the Capitol, Mr. Belknap spent, in company with his wife, some time in Mr. Carpenter's apart ments, where, it is said, Mr. and Mrs. Marsh were taken before they appeared before the House Com-

AN ANTE-WAR QUESTION REVIVED.

SPIRITED DEBATE BETWEEN MR. BLAINE AND REPRI SENTATIVE TUCKER OF VIRGINIA-THE EIGHT OF POSTMASTERS TO STOP THE CIRCULATION OF

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

mittees after their return from Canada.

Washington, April 17 .- In the vote to-day on the Kilbourn habeas corpus question the Democrats avoided committing one serious political blunder, but they fell into another. Few have forgotten how, in the days before the war, the Southern local authorities, and even Southern postmasters, maintained the right t dictate what should be read by the citizens of any con TRIBUNE and other Northern journals which opposes slavery. Those were the days of the letter of Amos Kendall, Postsuaster-General, who, in an official con munication, decided that every postmaster may constitute himself a judge of the laws and suspend their operation whenever, in his supreme discretion, it shall seem proper. These were the days when every Northern newspaper was regarded as an infornal machine, when there was a re lution on foot in every garret, and a gunpowder piot in every cellar. But it has been supposed at the North that the South had not come back to its father's house, and "come to stay," as Ben Hill said, to declare snew the doctrine of nullification, and to establish afresh a cen sorship of the press in its worst possible form by allow ing every penny postmaster through the country to be judge of what species of intelligence it is proper to circulate, and what to withhold from the people.

Yet these strange and startling doctrines were to day innounced on the floor of the House by Randolph Tucker of Virginia, one of the very ablest Democratic leaders in Congress. This astounding avowal was made in the course of a heated collecty with Mr. Blaine, the sub stantial parts of which were these.

Mr. Blaine, who had interrupted Mr. Tucker in the course of his speech, and who had been reminded in reply that he was not a lawyer, said: "The gentleman twits me with not being a lawyer. I thank God that I was no brought up in the same school of law that he was. I thank God that I am not such a lawyer as to decide the local justices of the peace in Virginia can go into the post-offices, open the mails, and remove from their whatever they see fit. I thank God that as Attorney General of Virginia I never made such a decision." [Applanse by the Republicans.

Mr. Tucker replied, in substance: "If the gentlem from Maine is not a lawyer, he is at least a Pharisee. [Great applause among the Democrats.] He thanks God that he is not as other men are. [Laughter and applause The former Attorney-General of Virginia, ten years

Mr. Blaine [interrupting]-" It was before the war." Mr. Tucker [continuing] - Yes, before the war; the Akorney-General of Virginia did decide that the question

of what mail matter the citizens of a State may receive was one for State law, and I hold that to day."

Mr. Blaine-" Then you hold that the business of the Post-Office Department could be interfered with by jus

tices of the peace."

Mr. Tucker—" That was before the war, and I hold the

This opinion was given by Mr. Tucker before the war, when THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE had been excluded from the mails on account of its Northern sentiments. By drawing out this admission from one of the Democratic leaders of the House, that he still clings to the exploded State rights doctrine in its worst form, Mr. Bla political advantage which he will be likely to follow up in future and to make much of during the Presidential campaign. For this he could well afford to take the severe drubbing which Mr. Tucker gave him in effective and exceedingly dramatic retort. "Thank God," said Mr. Tucker, raising his hands, turning his eyes upward, repeating Mr. Blaine's words, and strongly emphasizing the versonal pronoun, "I thank God that I am not asother men are, or even as this gentleman from Virginia," and, while the Democrats and galleries applicaded, Mr. Blaine very plainly showed his discomfiture and was unable to make reply. In the course of the debate, Mr. Tucker said: "State rights' is the great bugaboo that is to go along with the 'bloody shirt' in the coming political contest. I suppose the gentleman from Maine will bring it up on all occasions, to flaunt it in the face of the multitude. The hero of the 'bloody shirt' is at the other end of the Capitol, and the here of the 'State rights' bugaboo is at this end. I do not know where the 'great unknown' stands." [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Blaine here arose and walked to his own side of the House, as if he took no further interest in the argument which Mr. Tucker then proceeded to make in support of his amend-ment. The scene was almost as exciting and dramatic as any that occurred during the amnesty debate, early is the sess on, and for the first time the ex-Speaker found

KILBOURN TO BE SURRENDERED.

his match in quick and effective retort.

FINAL DECISION OF THE LONG-DEBATED QUESTION BY A VOTE OF TWO TO ONE-REPUBLICANS AND CONSERVATIVE DEMOCRATS AGAINST THE BOUR-BONS-THE POLICY THAT GUIDED THE DEMO-

INY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- The debate in the House to-day upon the Kilbourn resolution ended in the adoption of the recommendation by a vote of two to one. By the terms of the resolution that was adopted the Ser-geant-at-Arms is directed to make return to the writ by producing the body of Hallett Kilbourn in court. This result was a surprise to many, as the leading Democrats nearly all spoke in opposition. The Republicans, with the two notable exceptions of Geo. F. Hoar and Judge Wm. Lawrence, nearly all advocated and voted for the minority resolution. It can scarcely be said that there was a division among the Republicans in their determination to protect the right of the writ of habeas cor us. The Southern Democrats, too, could not so far forget their more recent past nor afford to be so inconsistent as to vote for a suspension of the habeas corpus in a time of peace by one brauch of Congress. This, stripped of all the legal technicalities with which the case was enveloped, the ablest and frankest men on both sides admitted was the issue, and the jurisdiction of the House in contempt alternately was regarded as a question spart from making lawful return to the writ.

As the debate progressed the question seemed to increase in gravity and importance. At one time, when solitical allusions had excited much partisan animosity, t seemed probable that the Democrats, by a party vote, would refuse to recognize the court, and decline to sur render Kilbourn; but the most conservative and consistent of the Southern men recognized the danger of plac-ing their party in such an attitude. They felt that dd they do this the charge of the Republicans that they had insisted upon rights when in the minority which they deny when in power would be well founded, and that they, as a party, could not avoid the imputation of political pharisatsm. It was decided, therefore, by the conservative Democrats, who, with the Republicans. control the House as against the Bourbons, that the right of the writ of habeas corpus should be maintained, and the Magna Charter of American liberty be preserved

Beneath the discussion there was the conviction, which becoming more prevalent, tout the power of the House of Representatives is not the sucreme law of the land. and that lawmakers should respect the Constitution and obey the laws as well as the humblest citizen. This day's action confutes the hombastic pretensions of many Con-

EMMA MINE STOCK.

ME, PARE'S SALES AND PURCHASES-HIS LONDON AGENT TESTIFIES BEFORE THE COMMITTEE -HE BEARD NO CHARGES IN ENGLAND THAT FRAUD WAS PRACTICED IN THE SALE. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

Washington, April 17 .- Mr. Swann, Chairman, being about on account of severe lilness in his family, Mr. Faulkner presided over the Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day. O. A. Gager, who acted as Mr. Park's agent after the latter left London, testified that ter the "cave," finding that Emma shares were debree and four days in June, 1872, without receiving any orders to do so from Mr. Park, who was at that time on his way to Salt Lake City. After reaching Salt Lake City Mr. Park telegraphed him that everything was favorable, and directed him to purchase 2,000 shares, which he did at from £18 to £19 a share.

In response to this information, which he communicated to Mr. Park, the latter telegraphed here to purchase, at par or nuder, 5,000 shares. The witness had ourchased 2,005 shares, when, the market going up, he could not fill the order. The witness further lestified that wide Mr. Lyon and Mr. Johnson were in London thay were counciled with the bear party, and published statements adverse to the mine, which they kept up all the Summer and Fall, and there was also a concentrated effort to destroy the confidence of the English directors and steckholders in the American directors, and in the bould close out his interest in the Company, and he did o about the 26th of November and came boune.

During his connection with Mr. Park he never heard mine or its permanence. Mr. Park always said the mine was worth what it was sold for. The witness was in England in 1875, while the testimony was taken in the Emma Mine suit against the venders. He heard no charge or complaint that fraud had been practiced by the venders. It was not said by any one that Mr. Park ised improper or unfair means to effect the sale.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow, when Mr. Park's cross-examination will be resumed and concluded.

THE CHASE AFTER SECRETARY ROBESON A WASHINGTON BANKER'S BOOKS EXAMINED-THEY SHOW NO DEPOSITS AT THE TIME OF THE PAY-MENT OF THE HUNGERFORD CLAIM. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, April 17 .- Mr. Riggs, the Washington banker, was summened before the Naval Committee of the House to-day, and in response to a subpena duces tecum, brought with him the private books of Figgs & Co.'s bank. These he laid before the Committee ander protest, and they were thoroughly examined. The object of this investigation was to learn whether Secre tary Robeson, at or about the time of the payment of the Hungerford claim by the Navy Department, made any large deposits of money to his own account. The Hun gerford claim arose out of the seizure of property by officers of the navy during or about the close of the war, and amounted to between \$200,000 and \$300,000. Subsequent to Mr. Robeson's appointment to the Secretaryship of the Navy this claim was settled for \$75,000, Simeon Johnson, a Washington claim agent, being the attorney for the claimants. The search of the books produced by Mr. Riggs threw no light what ever upon this transaction. At the time this money was paid Secretary Robeson had no account at the bank, and of course made no deposit of money which could have been derived from that source; and no subsequent deposits were discovered which could be connected with any suspicious circumstances. Some members of the Committee were opposed to requiring Mr. Riggs to produce the books in this case, and believed that it would have been sufficient simply to have asked him whether

Secretary Robeson made any deposit of this kind at or about the time the Hungerford claim was paid.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 17, 1876. Thomas P. Somerville, the New-York lawyer centioned in The TRIBUNE'S Washington dispatches yesterday as having been indicted for complicity in the District of Columbia safe burglary conspiracy, was ar rested on Columbia safe burgiary conspiracy, was ar-rested on Saturd y night on an order from District-Attor-ney Wells, and brought before United States Commis-sioner Osborn vesterday for examination. He as-held to appear before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in \$5,000 bonds.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day reperied the House Deficiency Appropriation bill, with the insertion of a few additional items, among which are the following: To pay the expenses of transportation, cus lollowing: At pay the expenses of transportation, tody, and return of United States property to be exhibited at the Centennial for the Interior Department, \$15,000; \$18,500 for the War Department, \$14,000 for the Treasury Department, \$21,000 for the Smithsonian Institute, and \$5,000 for the Commissioner of Food and Fishes. Also \$25,000 to pay the expenses of the Black Hills Commission.

William M. Evarts of New-York made a very able argument before the House Committee on the Judiciary to-day in opposition to the bill recently introduced by Mr. hay in opposition to the bill recently introduced by Mr.

Lawrence of Ohio to recover from the Pacific Railroad land and money granted the Company in aid of the construction of the road. The question had already been ably arcued in behalf of the Central Pacific road by excender Trumbull. It is hardly probable that this bill will be passed by this Congress, even if it should be reported favorably.

Senator Reev and Congressions Standard presented to the

Senator Bogy and Congressman Stone presented to the President to-day the St. Louis petition for the pardon of Maguire, who is under conviction for implication in the whisky frauds. It is signed by 3,000 citizens, including nearly all the city officials. [For Regular Report of Congressional Proceedings see Secon Page.]

THE FORREST CASE.

HENRY SEDLEY'S REPLY TO CHARLES O'CONOR-THE ORIGINAL ARTICLE NOT AUTHORIZED BY MRS. SINCLAIR-HER REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT NO COMPENSATION WAS EXPECTED-MR. SEDLEY DENIES THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST HIMSELF.

THE TRIBUNE has received from Henry Sedley a letter, several columns in length, in reply to the memorial of Charles O'Conor in regard to the Forrest divorce case, rend before the New-York Bar Association Mr. Sedley begins his communication by stating that neither Mrs. Sinciair nor any of her friends had any share whatever in the publication of the origina article. The story made its way into print very much against her will, and so far as her st one expressions of feeling are to be construed in Mr. O'Conor's favor, he is entitled to their fallest benefit. Mr. Sediey says that by comparing the original article with Mr. O'Conor's reply it will be found that in many respects they are substantially in agreement. There appears no objection to Mr. sinclair's statement that it was her understanding that her counsel took the case free or that the trial or the a imony proceedings, or that Mr. Chato the effect that her lawyers were acting for her without charge. The only real point of difference sists that Mrs. Similair or her friends never could have believed this to be really the fact, and that such an assumption is, of necessity, untrue and calministery. Mr. Sedley says he has known several people who expressed this idea. Among them, Samuel Marsden Raymond, a lawyer who was for some time in Mr. O'Conor's office, went to Europe for Idin on husiness and was un-derstood to be in Mr. O'Cenor's confidence, expressed to Mr. Sodley and Mrs. Sinclair, no fewer than 20 times, the conviction that no compensation was expected to Mra-Sinclair very often received the same impression from Nelson Chase, James B. Taylor told Mr. Sedley, and Mrs. Sinclair in his presence, that Mr. O'Coner had assured him explicitly that he who have given him the same assurance, including law-yers and judges, and a late and nonored member of the United States (abinet, Mr. sellor, for the late and ponored member of the late of the late

Mr. Sedley frankly admits that his citations of the names of persons no longer living are open to an obvious the point from beginning to end. He was not inik-absection. But he says there are pleaty or hving people ing for the public; those gathered about him were there are members of the Bar Association, to which gressmen that there is no limit to the power of even one | Mr. O'Conor appeals for vindication, who have of the branches of Congress to restrict the constitutional said the same. Mr. Sedley says he does not publish the cignts of the critizens, except the inability to control a names for reasons fair-minded judges will understand najority of the votes. It was conceded that the logic of and respect. He says that he has no right, without their full of affectionate reverence for an apostic whose majorily of the votes. It was conceded that the logic of the arguments of the losding men, who favored the arguments of the losding men, who favored the majority report, was that it would be in the power of the sense—a continuous body—to imprison for life for an are at slake, care to array themselves in hostility to a life spoke honorably and gratefully of the Abody of Nationaliats, armed with sticks, who had preunlawful cause any American citizen, and that the courts powerful advocate. Perhaps some competent witnesses Society whose urgent invitation to Idim he would be powerfess to prevent this.

Society whose urgent invitation to Idim he had just regretfully determined to decline. He my voluntarily come forward to leadily. Mr. Sedley can not consider it his place, even if he feit so war anted, either to invite or seek to force them to do so, et, he thinks, very likely there will be no difficulty on an accre, at matters proceed, and possibly even such combers of the har Association as have expressed them ives positively, may think it right not to suppress principles.

members of the Ear Association as have expressed in a server positively, may think it right not to suppress their opinions.

Mr. Sedley sives an account of the visit of Mrs. Sinclair to his office on Nov. 12 or 12, 1888, with the bills of Mr. O'Comor and Mr. Chase. The indires of the sums charged came upon her like a farmed-role, and as she entered she burst into tears, exclaiming. They have taken nearly all from ms. I can never hold up ray head, or pay my debta, or be independent again. On Nov. 14 she called on Mr. O'Comor, as she states, in search of Mr. Chase. Mr. O'Comor says that on that operation of Mr. Chase Mr. O'Comor says that on that operation he determined to act no further for her. Mr. Chase scon effection for the manner of the same conclusion, and neglected to fluish up the necessary business of the lawant. Mrs. Sin lair has an recollection of seeing Mr. O'Comor on the day mentioned, not only remembers seeing his elect. She has not seen into and trouble, in November, 1869. Notion Chase was the reciplest of \$15,975-52, that is, this sum was paid birm when Mr. O'Comor received \$38,850.71. But some thousands paid by Mr. Forrest to the counsel on orders of court are no mentioned in either account, nor is there any atmission to Mr. Chase's collection of regular percentages on her aimony. Mrs. Sinciar understood Mr. O'Comor to be the master in the case, and when Mr. Chase apoke of his fee, after Mr. O'Como had declined to fix the sum, she agreed with Mr. Chase that it should be \$6,000. She had not seen the accounts, and had no leen that this was a addition to the items given. The sum borrowed from Mr. Westmare for Mrs. Forcest was \$2,000 Mr. Sedley have its department for mr. Servest was \$2,000 Mr. Sedley have in the gratient of his past received his fee, and suggests that perhaps Mr. O'Comor's references to Mrs. Sinchar's importantives for relief in her poverty, and says that it was natural for her to appeal, in her destinate condition, to inclusive the lawyer who knew so well the taugible character of

matural for her to appeal, in her destinite content, on the lawy or who knew so well the tangible character of her expectations.

Mr. Sedley respectfully but absolutely denies the following charses against himsel, made by Mr. O'Conor: First, with prejudicing dirs. Shrelsh against her counsel, and threatening her with what would be in the hightest degree paintal and disastrous to her happiness if she pressioned, when he was assailed, to defend him; second, with writing laim an indecorous or improper letter setting forts his client's needs and poetion; and third, with falsehood, hasmuch as in that belier it was untruly represented that "supplementary proceedings" had been taken or menaced against Mrs. Sinchin; with the furtuse: implication that the uniruth was used as a basis for attempting to extert from Mr. O'Conor some improper or impact concession. Mr. Sedley closes by saying that his binchar has never said or whiled to be understood as saying that Mr. O'Conor had made any statement whatever that she desired to contradict in the newspapers. She has said trustake it, that she decapt regretted the whole melanically controversy; that she decapt regretted the whole melanically controversy; that she hedeny regretted the whole melanically controversy; that she hedeny tribural, while she must, of course, athere strictly to truth, it was her earnest wish that Mr. O'Conor should in the end, in all material respects, be exponented. In brief, that, if any blame rightly attached to be first.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

MILFORD, Penn., April 17.—Navigation on the WATFICTOWN, N. Y., April 17.—The St. Lawrence a free of ice for 100 miles from its mouth.

OWEGO, N. Y., April 17.—"Old Joe Dewitt," the elegan fremen of the southern ther, died to day in the street

ALBANY, April 17.—The barge Keystone struck the bridge here yesterday and sank with a lot of Centennial goods from this city, worth over \$10,000. Easton, Penn., April 17.—Theodore Garren of Hutchinson Station, N. J., next door neighbor to Jacob Young, who was found in his bouse mardered on April 4, hanged him-self this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—The British steamship Crown kinded a cargo of rice and 882 Chinamen here to day, under the protection of a platoon of police. No attempt was made to most the newly arrived Celestials.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The managers of the railroads operating east of 8t. Louis met here Saturday and agreed to tool their gross earnings on all competition business to and trom 8t. Louis on the basis of their earnings during 1875, 1874, and 1875. and 1870.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 17.—Fifteen tramps were ejected from an empty grain-oar on the Eric Road on Saturday. They said they were soing to the Grand Convention of the Traing Boolety, and over 200 delegates had passed over the road the day and night previous.

ANGLO-AMERICAN TOPICS.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY'S RETURN.

CORDIAL RECEPTION BY HIS SOCIETY AT THE SOUTH PLACE CHAPEL-AMERICAN ART AT THE ROYAL ACADEMY-MR. HENNESSY'S NORMAN FESTIVAL SCENE-MR. BOUGHTON'S SURVEY PASTORA .-GREAT PRICES FOR PAINTINGS-MR. MILLAIS ASSURED SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

London, March 29 .- Mr. Conway's return to London has been heartily greeted, and still more heartily when followed, as it was speedily, by his decision to decline the invitation of the Parker Society of Boston, and remain here. I do not see how he could well do otherwise. Two societies here are dependent on him; or so far dependent that his leaving them would check their growth, and perhaps ud in their breaking up altogether. The younger of them, that at Camdentown, has just taken a lease of a new and large place of worship, in anticipation of his return. Neither of them would know where to look for a successor to Mr. Conway. They are, so far as I know, the two most important centers in England of free religious thought-free in the sense of complete emancipation from all sectarian connection, either in worship or doctrine. My knowledge of them is not great, but they seem to me very sincere and gennine in their aims and methods, and intolerant of nothing but intolerance in others. They keep together at, I fancy, a greater sacrifice than people are in the habit of making to their convictions, and deserve respect for that, however much one may differ from their notions. In Mr. Conway they have found the man they needed. His training, his varied and peculiar experience, his theological and general culture, his sympathetic nature, his perfect freedom from all sorts of conventional trammels, his eloquence, his associations with students and thinkers in two countries, make up such an assemblage of qualifications as unite in no other man I can think of. They would be equally valuable to the Twenty-eighth Congregational Society of Boston. But that Society has proved that it knows how to hold together, even after such a los as that of Theodore Parker. There is no reason to doubt it will continue to, though it fail to seure Mr. Conway, while of these two little companies in London, there is, as I said, much reason to

doubt it, should they be deserted now, It is, I believe, from some such considerations as these-at any rate from considerations of duty and not of inclination only-that Mr. Conway's resolution to remain in London has been taken. His people have manifested their joy in a meeting held on Mon day evening to welcome him. It was a true London night, wet, windy, muddy, and dismal, but the South Place Chapel, which holds, I should think, about 800 people, was filled with members of both congregations. The chapel has no architectural attractions -there is nothing in its plain white walls and sunple service to a peal, as the Ritualists do so success fully, to the senses. If a man goes to this chapel, he must go for some kind of spiritual satisfaction he gets there and not e sewhere. On Monday night however, the platform-there is no pulpit, only a desk-was graced v. th flowers and ladies, and most of the people on it were in evening dress. When I came in, Mr. Hickson, a leading man among Mr. Conway's people, was reading an address to Mr. Conway. It sounded much like other addresses, only more hearty and simple, and wherever an allusion to his return occurred there was applause. When Mr. Conway began his reply, the applause became overwhelming and continued long. I believe it is the first speech Sedley says that there are many other living persons I ever heard Mr. Conway make, and I was astonished

turns brillingt, pathetic, inspiriting, and straight to ing for the public; these gathered about him were friends and comrades. He had to talk a good deal about himself, and did it with simplicity and good taste. He spoke of Theodore Parker and his comrades in words which fairly thrilled us all-words spoke lovingly of his own State and country, which he relinquishes probably forever by this decision to devete himself to hard work among another people. It was plain what a struggle it has cost him to abandon all that America has to offer-what it costs a Virginian to drausfer his localty elsewhither;—indeed, it is not transferred nor diminished, but takes deeper root by the side of younger sentiments. A manly speech throughout, which I was proud to hear an American make in England. It was followed by an address from the ladies of Camdentown o Mrs. Conway, with a gift of jewelry, which she neknowledged in a few graceful words. Then the an end, and people flocked up to the platform to shake hands with Mr. Conway and have a word or two with him personally.

Among American artists who are sending pictures to this year's Exhibition of the Royal Academy, Mi. Hennesry is the one who seems to have made the greatest advance in his profession. His picture of last year, "The Votive Offering," marked a turningpoint in his career, and was warmly praised. Before that, his undoubted talents were used in a way on which the greater part of the English public looked but doubtfully. There was perhaps, in his work, something of the impatience which is sometimes thought to be an American quality. He was ambitions, he painted large pictures, he was an idealist; but the technical merit of his work was not equal to his intention. Within the last two years there has been a change for the better, which now has ripened into excellence of a high order. He has followed the vein which he began to work with such promise. Living all Summer in Normandy, he has painted the Norman life he saw, instead of painting more or less dim memories of the American life, which he sees no longer. His present picture, "En Fête," though on a large canvas, was, in fact, painted mostly out of doors. The scene is in the village where he lived. A troop of young and old people clad in their rural best and carrying flowers, are passing through a gateway along a road lined with fruit trees in blossom and grassy banks, with a pool on one side and a stile, toward a church in the background. The detail is something quite indescribable, so various is it in foliage, in figures, in costume, and so faithful in treatment throughout. Even a French critic would pronounce this a solidly-painted picture and strong. The figures may almost be called portraits. They are not painted from professional models, but from the people of the village; this pretty brown-cheeked maiden in the foreground may be seen in the flesh in just the costume she wears here, and nobody who ever saw Norman peasants would doubt where these girls and boys and that delightful old couple near the church really be long. It is dangerous to go before public opinion, but I shall venture to anticipate that Mr. Hennessy's picture will be one of the favorites of the coming Exhibition. So, for different reasons, will Mr. Boughton's " Sur-

rey Pastoral." This is a companion to his wellknown "Bearers of the Burden." The scenery is much the same in both, but that was the seamy and this the sunny side of pastoral life. The sulky ruffian is replaced by a polite young shepherd, and the dingy women by pretty girls, whom the pelite shepherd is helping over a brook which they are perfectly able to cross unhelped. The picture has all Mr. Boughton's familiar characteristics-the type of face, the quaint costume of the beginning of the century

or end of the last, the delicacy of tone with whichor rather with a certain somberness of tone-Mr. Ruskin in a capricious moment rather roughly found fault last year, but which results, however, by no means from obscurity, but from the skillful completeness with which the various hues of an Autumn landscape are harmonized. Mr. Boughton has once more increased the size of his canvas, and though he has filled it with admirable work it may be ques-

tioned whether the story he has to tell could not

have been told with better effect in less space.

The story, incredible enough on the face of it, that Mr. Millais is to have \$75,000 for a single picture, I believe to be quite true. The fact that it is for a picture not yet painted, does not make it less remarkable. Mr. Millais's contract is with Mr. Marsden, a picture dealer of the higher order, who de sires, it is said, to be reckoned above Mr. Agnewhimself, who has long been known as the Leviathan ong English dealers. Mr. Marsden proposed to Mr. Millais to paint a picture for him at the price above-named, and Mr. Millais, not unnaturally, accepted; for the sum is probably larger than has en paid to any living artist for a single work, or perhaps than any picture by an artist not dead has been sold for at auction, or otherwise. Turner's "Grand Canal" was thought to have touched highvalue mark at \$35,000, last year at Christie's. I will not ask, is Millais a greater painter than Turner?-that would be to touch on dangerous ground. He is, at any rate, the most fashionable of living English artists, and the cash value of fashion makes up a certain part-every body may determine for himself what part-of this extraordinary price. It is said, I know not whether truly, that Mr. Marsden made but a single condition, viz., that the picture should not be exhibited by Mr. Millars. Subject, size, and all the rest seem, if this account be correct, to have been to the painter's discretion, and about 20 per cent of the purchase money was paid down to bind the bargain. Mr. Marsden, of course, intends to exhibit the picture himself. The number of people will go to see it solely because of the amount for it is not small. Then the copyright is btless included, there will be an engraving which will also be fashionable and sell largely, and finally picture itself will remain to be sold. Altogether any turn out a good speculation. Holman Hunt's slow of the Cross" fetched \$50,000, and I never heard, that the enterprising buyer and exhibitor

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of it repented of his bargain.

THE TURKISH BELLIGERENTS.

BERLIN, Monday, April 17, 1876. The Porte has again drawn the attention of, the Powers to the attitude of Servia, whence, as it is stated, the insurgents are continually drawing supplies. Ragusa, Monday, April 17, 1876.

Slavonic advices from Zubei state that an eugagement has been fought between the Turks and insurgents, in which the Turks were defeated. Betonabe, Monday, April 17, 1876.

The Russian Consul-General Tenves for Vienna at the nd of the present week. He will probably proceed to CONSTANTINOPLE, M uday, April 17, 1876.

It is stated that Russia supports the demands of the congents. The Ports, however, refuses to discuss them, and other powers approve the Porte's acti Mukhiar Pasha, with 17 battalions, left Galako Saturday, to revictual Nicale.

Ragusa, Monday, April 17, 1876. Slavonic advices have it that the insurgents fell or Muchter's rear guard on Friday and drove it to Danga and that Mukhtar's army is surrounded by Peko and Soccia between Nogdrev and Presjeka.

ANXIETY MANIFESTED AT PARIS. LONDON, Tuesday, April 18, 1876.

Considerable attention has been directed in Paris to the alarming articles in the German papers concerning Turkey. The news from Turkey appears to be purposely exaggerated. Efforts are magnestionably being made to excite difficulties between Austria and Russia.

KIOT IN LIMERICK.

Lospon, Monday, April 17, 1876, A desperate fight took place in the streets of Limerick today. Mesers Butt and O'Shauguessy, Mem's here of Parliament for the city, had announced their intention of addressing the people from the base of O'Connell's monument. A procession numbering viously taken possession of the monument, attacked the procession. The Nationalists were overpowered after a fight in which many persons were badly injured. The police and military were under arms, but abstained from

FIERCE STREET PIGHTING. LONDON, Tuesday, April 18, 1876.
The Standard's correspondent at Liverick says:

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The Home Rule procession numbered 4,000, and consisted of trade guilds, with bands and banners. Messrs, laut. O'shaughnessy, and O'shi'yan occupied a carriage in the line. The Nationalists were only a hundred in number, but they were well armed with stones, diedgeons, and knives, and land evidently drilled for the fight. The Nationalists in the side onset succeeded in sensiting the mosteri instruments and destroying the banners of the Home Rulers; but they we ent has driven info a public house, which was completely wireked. The cause of the riot was too discontent of the Nationalists, who form a remnant of the Fenian party, at what they declare to be the uttor neglect of the Bonne Rule question by the so-called Home Rule leaders during the present session of Parliument. The intended demonstration in favor of Dr. Butt was a failure. The crowds which were expected from the country did not come in. The specches could not be heard, as the Nationalists renewed the disturbances. More fighting was feared during the hight, and there was considerable alarm, as the Nationalists are known to have revolvers. The police consequently particled the streets. At 10 o'clock p. m. some arrests were made.

It is thought that over 100 persons were wounded in the riot, of whom forty are scriously and six, it is feared, latally injured. At the necting Mr. Butt spoke hopefully of the prospects of the cause. He pointed to the efform of the party during the session to obtain reform it connection with Parlamentary and municipal franchise. He declared if freiana land a native Parlament to foster Irish industry. Gelway and Limerick would each have tenns the national stations.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN. ROME, Monday, April 17, 1876.

Negotiations between Spain and the Vatican have been suspended. The Spanis i Government has anounced that it will accept the Concordat of 1857, ex cept the clause decrecing religious unity. Spain will await fresh proposals from the Vatican before resuming negotiations. It is announced that the Pope has written an autograph letter to King Alphonao, reminding him of his promises to maintain religious unity and the Concordat.

THE MEXICAN REVOLT.

GALVESTON, April 17 .- A special dispatch to The News from Brownville yesterday says that a Government force has occupied Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and demanded of Gov. Corales whether he has pronounced for Diaz. He is at San Fernando together with the State Legislature. Gen Escobedo reached Monterey yesterday with 600 Government cavairy. The revolutionists are exacting forced loans from the merchants of New-Laredo, Mexico. The consular officers are understood to be endeavoring to obtain military assistance to reast it. Diaz selzed several hundred stand of arms in Matamoros yesterday.

FOREIGN NOTES. MONTREAL, April 17 .- An order was given

so-day for the extradition of Dr. Worms, the alleged forger. HAVANA, April 17 .- The Matansas Aurora

reports that on the night of the 10th inst. 200 insurgents advanced to within 25 miles of Matansas, but were com-HAVANA, April 17 .- The drouth is severe

in the island, and is ruining the growing corn and crops. In the Yuelta Abajo region the tobacco crop is in bad

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. HARTFORD, Conn., April 17.—An embankment on the Connecticut Variey Road fell in, near Hartford, to-day, and eight freight-cars, passing over it, were wrecked. Loss, \$1,000.
St. LOUIS, April 17.—The tow-boat Dictator, owned by Hues, Louits & Co., icemen of this city, dashed taself to pieces against the Hannibal bridge and dragged down the mon, who were drowned. Boston, April 17.—Burglars have broken into a great many houses in Danvers, Pesbody, awantshoot, and Wardendo of late, and the residents has arming themselves to stop their robbertes.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

ALBANY.

THE SENATE APPORTIONMENT. DELAY OF ACTION BY THE JOINT COMMITTEE-A
NEW BILL NEARLY PERFECTED-ITS FEATURES.

ALBANY, April 17 .- The long delay which has attended the action of the Senate and Assembly Committee on Apportionment has led to a general rumor that the Republican majority in both chambers had no inten tion of passing a bill to redistrict the State at all. Sen ator Woodin, Chairman of the Senate Committee, has, Senate districts, and will report at before the end of the week. The bill has not yet been laid before the Commit-tee, and will not be till Wednesday, but no doubt appears to be felt that a report will be made of the bill ubstantially as it is submitted.

Senator Woodin appears to have taken few of the Senators of his own party into his confidence, and the details of his plan are not yet known. It is well understood, however, that the 1st District is left as it is. Kings County has three members, New-York is assigned aux, and the boundaries of the districts follow substantially the lines of the present Congressional Districts. Three of the districts will fill up the lower end of the island, and the three above will run in parallel lines the entire length of the island from somewhere in the neighborhood of Fourteenth-st. In the rest of the State the lines of Congressional districts are followed in many instances. added to Cayuga and Wayne to make a new district, and Chautauqua and Cattaraugus are left together. Lewis is added to Oneida, and Franklin to the counties making up the XVIth Senate District at present. Jefferson and St. Lawrence are placed together, and a single strong Demo-eratic district will probably be made out of the counties lying west of the Hudson.

No ction has as yet been taken by the Assembly Committee, although the assignment of six Scnators to New-York may be regarded as practically limiting the number of Assemblymen to 25.

A CAUCUS ON CONFIRMATIONS. REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN COUNCIL-DECISION TO

REJECT THE NOMINATION OF MR. WEED AND MR. SHEPPARD-SENATOR TOBEY ALONE AGAINST [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

ALBANY, April 17 .- The Republican mempers of the Senate held a secret caucus this evening, perimarily in regard to the confirmation of Smith M. Weed as Insurance Superintendent, also considering the nomination of O. P. Sheppard as State Assessor, in place of Mr. Hadley, whose term has expired. After some little debate, in which Senator Tobey was Mr. Wood's defender, it was voted in effect to confirm none of these officers. The decision may be considered as settling the rejection of all of Gov. Tilden's nominations, as, in the absence of instructions from a caucus, Mr. We d's chances of conirmation have been considered better than those of any

other nomince at the caucus. This evening Senator Moore presided, and all the Sena-tors were presen except Senators Wagner, Coleman, Carpenter and Emerson. It is understood, however, that these Senators will be bound by the action of the caucus. Mr. Weed's nomination was the first considered, and, after speeches from Messrs. Woodin, Robertson, Tobey, and the others, it was found that Senator lobey stood alone in advocating the confirmation. At his request the lecision of the caucus was not expressed in a motion electing Mr. Weed's name, but a general understanding was made that, in case Mr. Weed's name was called up, should be rejected. It is not believed that it will be alled up, but, if it should be, Senator Tobey's will be the

aly vote for confirmation. Mr. Sheppard's name was rejected with the briefest possible debate, and a nomination for loan agent in Seneca County met the same fate.

QUARANTINE.

OUTLINE OF A BILL TO MAKE IT SELF-SUPPORTING -AN INCREASE OF POWERS DELEGATED TO THE COMMISSIONERS.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATOR.] ALBANY, April 17 .- The bill to make Quar-

autine self-supporting, which was introduced in the Sen-ate to-day, provides that hereafter all fees accruing to the Health Officer shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Board of Quarantine Commissioners, and be by him dis-bursed at the order of the Board to the care and maintenance of the entire Quarantine establishment of the port. The Health Officer shall be appointed, as now provided, and receive \$8,000 per year, and he may appoint his first and second assistant physicians, subject to the approval of the Quarantine Commissioners. The First Assistant shall be paid \$6,000 per annum, and the Second Assistant \$4,000. The Commissioners shall appoint, on requisition of the Health Officer, as many other assistant physicians, superintendents, and other empriation made by the State for the care and maintenance of Quarantine except for the salaries, clerk hire, and office expenses of the Commissioners of Quarantine.

The Governor and Controller may from time to time reduce the revenues of Quarantine upon the recom-mendation of the Health Officer and the President of the Board. The Commissioners are required to make quarterly reports to the State Controller of receipts and ex-penditures, and to report annually the condition of the establishment to the Legislature. It shall not be lawful o use the boats or other appurtenances for pecuniary benefit to any official or employé. The Commission

benefit to any official or employé. The Commission shall with the consent of the Health Officer, select, license, or dismiss all persons required to be licensed under Quarantine, and fix the charges for licenses.

Admillonal regulations are provided for the management of the establishment. The Commissioners of Quarantine shall have power, subject to the approval of the Health Officer and Commissioners of the Land Office, to sell all property unnecessary for use. When such sales are made, a devalided statement of the same shall be rendered to the Controller of the State, and the proceeds immediately paid into the Treasury of the State of the property helonging to the State, otherwise the proceeds shall be devoted to the care and maintenance of Quarantine.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS. A BILL TO MAKE QUARANTINE SELF-SUPPORTING-

THIED READINGS OF BILLS-LOCAL LEGISLATION. SENATE ... ALBANY, Monday, April 17, 1876. After passing the Committee of the Whole, the following bills were ordered to a third reading:
In relation to clerks, deputy clerks, and assistant

larks of the several courts of record, New-York City. Extending the time for the beginning and completion f the Brooklyn Elevated Railway.

Amending the Act of 1869 amending the act to supress intemperance and regulate the sale of intoxicating

press intemperate and attendants of the liquors.

In relation to the clerks, officers and attendants of the Marine Court, New-York City.

Extending the time for making assessments for taxes in the City and County of New-York.

Amending the net incorporating the City of Youkers.

Amending the revised statutes relative to auction sales.

Amending the revised statutes relative to auction sales in New-York City.

On motion of Mr. Booru, the act providing for the deposit and disbursement of the moneys of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, was made the special order for Wednesday.

Adjourned until 10:30 Tuesday.

The Assembly met at 7:30 p. m.

The House then went into committee and considered the bill additional to the act relative to the wharfage and the use of plers in the City of New-York and

and the use of piers in the City of New-York and Brooklyn.

Mr. GALLAGHER explained that the object of the bill was to put a stop to charging canal boats two or three dockages a day, and require them to pay but one.

Mr. Power moved an amendment to relieve togboats, entering slips to tow vessels out, from paying dockage. Progress was reported without taking the question on this motion.

Regulating the laying out of streets, avenues, and public parks in the City of New-York.

Mr. King moved to except from the provisions of the bill all territory above Fifty-ninth-st. Without taking the question of either of these propositions progress was reported.

Amending the charter of New-York City, which provides for regulating the business of scavengers in that city. Ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

ALBANY NOTES.

ALBANY, Monday, April 17, 1876. The bill in regard to the disbursement of city moneys,

vesting most of the duties of the Chamberlain in the Con-troller, was made a special order in the Senate for next Wednesday. The bill in relation to taxation, introducing the Illinois

Its bill in relation to taxation, introducing the Illinois listing act, was fruitlessly debated at length in the Assembly this evening. The passage of this or a similar act at this late date is impossible.

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation will continue the examination of Dr. Vanderpool on Thursday, and report in some form on Friday.